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动物分类学报

中国异滑叶蝉属一新种记述 (半翅目，叶蝉科，角顶叶蝉亚科)

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摘 要 记述了采自中国贵州和广西的异滑叶蝉属 *Paralaevicephalus* Ishihara 1新种，齿茎异滑叶蝉 *Paralaevicephalus serratus* sp. nov.。新种模式标本保存于贵州大学昆虫研究所 (GUGC)。
关键词 半翅目，叶蝉科，角顶叶蝉亚科，异滑叶蝉属，新种.
中图分类号 Q969.35

异滑叶蝉属 *Paralaevicephalus* 隶属于半翅目 Hemiptera 叶蝉科 Cicadellidae 角顶叶蝉亚科 Deltocephalinae。该属系 Ishihara 于 1953 年以 *Deltocephalus nigrifemoratus* Matsumura 为模式种建立；Rao (1989) 建立 *Khasiana*，以产自印度的 *Khasiana prima* Rao为模式种；戴武等 (2005) 对该属进行修订，并将 *Khasiana* 作为 *Paralaevicephalus* 的异名和记述2新种。此后，邢济春等 (2009) 对该属重新作了分类研究，并补记属征 (连索为 Y状) 和记述 4新种。迄今，全世界该属已知 8种，中国均有分布。本文报道采自中国贵州和广西的异滑叶蝉属 *Paralaevicephalus* Ishihara 1新种，齿茎异滑叶蝉 *Paralaevicephalus serratus* sp. nov.。新种模式标本保存于贵州大学昆虫研究所 (GUGC)。

齿茎异滑叶蝉，新种 *Paralaevicephalus serratus* **sp. nov.** (图 1~9)

体连翅长：雄虫 3.0~3.1 mm，雌虫 3.2~3.3 mm。

头冠角状突出，宽于前胸背板，中长大于两复眼间宽；复眼狭长，单眼位于头冠侧缘，与复眼的距离大于其直径；前唇基端向渐窄；前胸背板前缘弧圆凸出，后缘凹入；小盾片三角形，中长短于前胸背板，具有横刻痕。前翅具 4端室、3端前室，端室具有黑色斑，端片发达。

雄虫尾节侧瓣狭长，中后域具有许多粗刚毛，腹部端缘内侧具有 1发达的内突；生殖基瓣三角形，前缘中央微凸，后缘尖凸；下生殖板短，外缘具有数根刚毛，内缘端部具有 1反折延长的长突，长突外端部呈尖角状；阳基侧突基部宽，端部细长，超过下生殖板外缘；连索环状，主干缺失；阳茎干细长，两侧缘具锯齿，末端部分叉，性孔开口于亚端部。

体黄绿色，头冠前域两侧具黑斑纹；复眼黑色，单眼黄白色，位于头冠侧缘；颜面褐色具有深褐色横纹，前唇基端向渐窄；前翅具有明亮的翅脉。

正模 (GUGC) ♂，贵州紫云白石岩，2008-10-02，邢济春采；副模 (GUGC)：3♂♂，3♀♀，贵州紫云白石岩，2008-10-02，邢济春采；1♂，广西靖西邦亮，2008-05-03，孟泽洪采。

新种外形特征与纤茎异滑叶蝉 *Paralaevicephalus gracilipenis* Dai，Zhang *et* Hu 相似，主要不同点是：新虫阳茎干两侧缘具锯齿，性孔开口于亚端部；连索主干缺失。

词源：新种名以拉丁词 "*Serratus*" 意为 "锯齿状的" 命名，意指新种阳茎干两侧缘具细齿。

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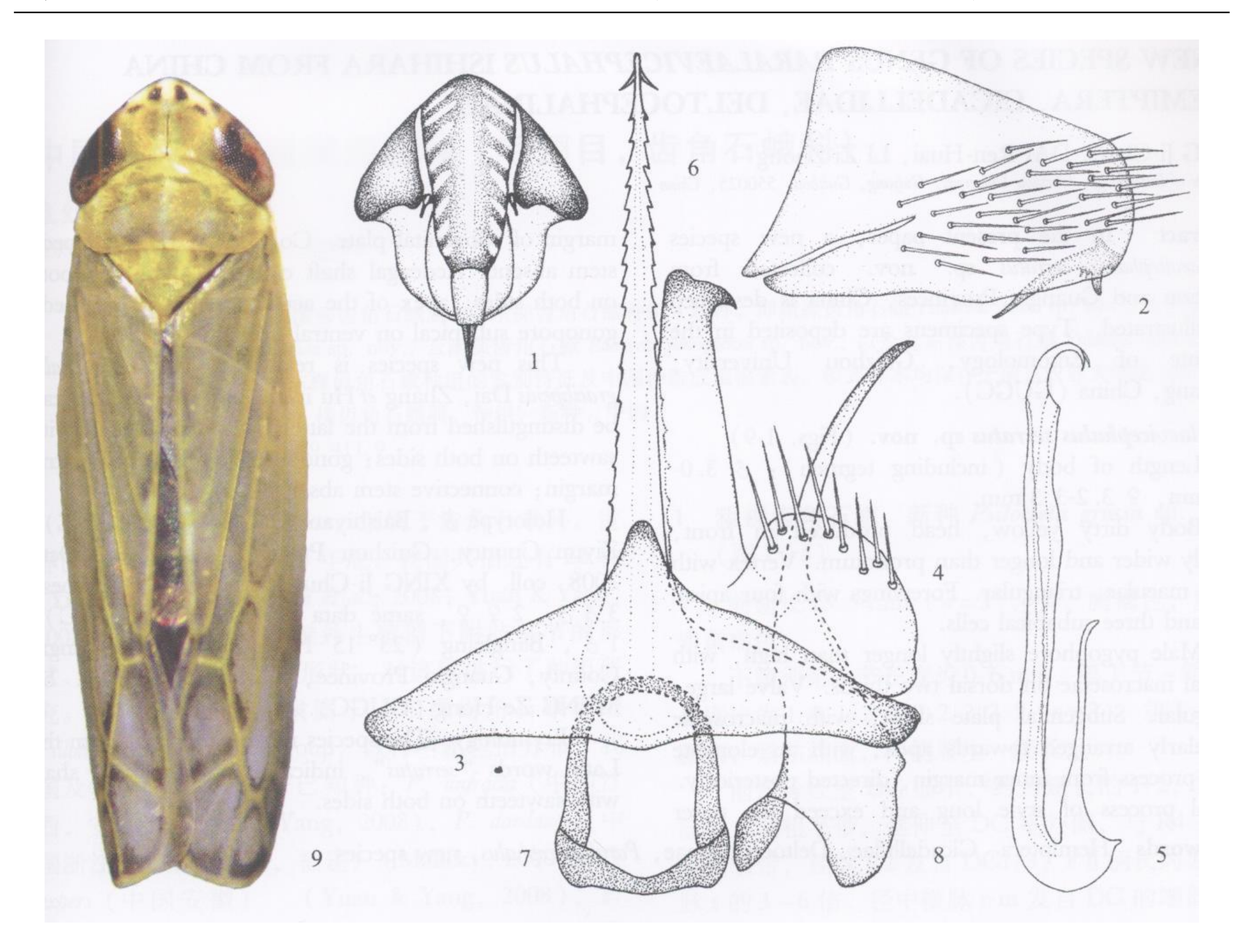


图 1~9 齿茎异滑叶蝉，新种 *Paralaevicephalus serratus* sp. nov.

1. 颜面（face） 2. 雄虫尾节侧瓣侧面观（♂, pygofer side, lateral view） 3. 生殖基瓣（genital valve） 4. 下生殖板（subgenital plate） 5. 阳茎侧面观（aedeagus, lateral view） 6. 阳茎腹面观（aedeagus, ventral view） 7. 连索（connective） 8. 阳基侧突腹面观（style, ventrall view） 9. 雄虫背面观（♂, adult, dorsal view）

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A NEW SPECIES OF GENUS *PARALAEVICEPHALUS* ISHIHARA FROM CHINA (HEMIPTERA, CICADELLIDAE, DELTOCEPHALINAE)

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Abstract In the present paper, a new species *Paralaevicephalus serratus* sp. nov. collected from Guizhou and Guangxi Provinces, China is described and illustrated. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China (GUGC).

Paralaevicephalus serratus **sp. nov.** (Figs 1-9)

Length of body (including tegmen): ♂ 3.0-3.1 mm, ♀ 3.2-3.3 mm.

Body dirty yellow, head produced in front, slightly wider and longer than pronotum. Vertex with black maculae, triangular. Forewings with four apical cells and three subapical cells.

Male pygophore slightly longer than high, with several macrosetae on dorsal two thirds. Valve large, triangular. Subgenital plate short, with macrosetae irregularly arranged towards apex, with an elongate stout process from inner margin, directed posteriorly. Apical process of style long and exceed the outer margin of subgenital plate. Connective, loop-shaped, stem absent. Aedeagal shaft elongate, with sawtooth on both sides, apex of the aedeagal shaft is biforked, gonopore subapical on ventral margin.

This new species is related to *Paralaevicephalus gracilipenis* Dai, Zhang *et* Hu in the appearance, but can be distinguished from the latter by aedeagal shaft with sawteeth on both sides, gonopore subapical on ventral margin, connective stem absent.

Holotype ♂, Baishiyan (25°15′N, 106°06′E), Ziyun County, Guizhou Province, China, 2 Oct. 2008, coll. by XING Ji-Chun (GUGC). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype (GUGC); 1 ♂, Bangliang (23°15′N, 106°41′E), Jingxi County, Guangxi Province, 3 May 2008, coll. by MENG Ze-Hong (GUGC).

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin words "*serratus*", indicating the aedeagal shaft with saw teeth on both sides.

Key words Hemiptera, Cicadellidae, Deltocephalinae, *Paralaevicephalus*, new species

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